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Miss Emily Soddene. OLYMPIC THEATER - Varieties,

PARK THEATER.—At 2: Prof. Tobin. At 8: "The Gilded Age." Jone F. Raymond.
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CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY .- Organ Concert. MASONIC TEMPLE. - Fair. ROBINSON HALL -" Begone Dull Care." Frederic Twenfrii Regiment Armory.-Lecture. Dr. J. Jay Villers.

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business Nonces

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New York Duily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1874.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

and Left Centers of the French Assembly. Negotiation are also pending for a union of the Right and Moderate Right against the Constitutional biles. === Don Carles has been negotiating with the ex-Queen Isabella Marshai Serrano's plan of campaign against the Carlists is to attack them from the side of the Pyrenecs. === An amicable adjustment of our claims upon Spain is expected.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Chandler introduced a bill amendatory of the National Currency act of 1864. tion of Government telegraph lines from Washington to Boston. In the House a debate took place on a bill providing that the railroad bridge at Omaha shall be operated as a part of the line of the Union Pacific Railroad A large number of bills was introduced. One by Mr. Beck prohibiting Congressmen from acting as counse in cases against the Government was passed without objection. Mr. Keliey's 3.65 convertable bond bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and arguments in Dawes. Mr. Garfield spoke in opposition to the measure.

No further fighting is reported at Vicksburg. The citizens are under arms and prepared to repet an at tack. The colored prisoners are closely watched to prevent lynching. - Xing Kalakaua and party arrived at Obeyenne. They will pass through Omaha to-day. The Hon. N. P. Banks delivered a lecture in Boston, on the fature and the reconstruction of the South Municipal elections were held in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, at which the Republicans were generally successful.

The suit brought by Theodore Tilton against the Rev. Henry Ward Becener was postponed for six Gays on a stay of proceedings. === James O'Brien and others were witnesses in the Croker trial, giving testimony adverse to the accused. ____ Durley S. Gregory died in Jersey City, - The Rev. Mr. Glendenning was found guilty of unministerial conduct, but was acquitted of the graver charges. —— Republican primaries were held in all the Assembly districts. —— Lectures were delivered by the Rev. John Welss on the "Women of Shakespeare;" Prof. Roosa on the "Coming Medical Man," and Prof. Seelye on "India." Mayor Vance removed the Commissioners of Accounts and reinstated those who had been removed by Mayor Havemeyer. =- It was reported that Pacific Mail had contracted with John Roach for the construction of five instead of three steamships. —— In the Eric injunction suit Judge Davis decided that the interest on bonds already exchanged could be paid. - Gold, 1112, 1102, 110L. Thermometer, 37°, 35°, 25°.

The negro loss in the Vicksburg affair is now estimated at 70. We do not hear of more than one white man killed. The excitement. the accumulation of troops, and the arming of citizens still continue.

Jersey City has lost, in the death of Mr. Dudley S. Gregory, one of its most highly respected and valuable citizens. Old admirers of Mr. Greeley will remember him as among Mr. Greeley's most helpful friends in his early struggles in New-York. And the friendship was lifelong.

A bill to be introduced into Congress by Representative Holman looks to the correction of an old abuse. Under the present rules no Government office can be abolished or the payment of its occupant be reduced by amendments to the appropriation bills. Any measure which will help to dispense with useless officials will be a stroke of economy.

Already Senators Spencer and Flanagan have begun their attack on the Postmaster-General. His reforms are naturally distasteful to them. The Alabama politician boasts that he will have the help of Senator Cameron in the fight. If Mr. Jewell is overthrown, the country will fully understand what was the in many cases not even a poll tax influence brought against him.

the revelations to be expected in the affairs an equitable share in its administration. of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, our There is reason to fear that many of the pro-

and Means Committee are about to undertake an investigation in that quarter. We hope this inquiry will not fall through as did that ordered by the House at the last session, without even the pretense of a report.

Mr. Kelley rehearsed anew before the House his well-worn speech in favor of his 3.65 currency scheme, and Gen. Butler came to his support. This demonstration is probably meant merely as a set-off against the recommendations of the Message. It is curiously significant of the temper of Congress that three bills were introduced on the second day of the session-one in the Scnate and two in the House-to reduce the President's salary.

Mayor Vance signalizes his short term by at least one excellent measure. In restoring the Commissioners of Accounts whom the late Mayor threw out of office just when they were ready to report on the condition of affairs in the municipal departments, he has performed a service for which tax-payers will probably have reason to be thankful. Some part of the alleged rottenness in these departments may now be revealed.

Mr. Beck's bill to punish members of the Senate and House who engage as counsel in suits against the Government passed after a little opposition from Gen. Butler. What the General's interest in such matters has been may be judged from the official record of the court in the Farragut Prize cases, which we publish to-day, indicating that he profited to the extent of \$89,000 by the bill for passing them.

The Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad present a flattering report of its condition, and express the belief that the United States will be fully reimbursed for all expenditures on the road. This report is presumably meant to hasten the transfer to the road of the land-grants still withheld. Before the patents for these are signed it might be well to ascertain whether there is any provision by which these lands will be made to pay taxes when they are sold to settlers; or whether the titles will be kept in the name of the railroad for an indefinite number of years, thus giving these "sections" an immunity from taxation that neighboring property does not possess.

At last one of the tricks by which the people of Louisiana are to be deprived of their political rights, is becoming apparent. The Returning Board have now been busy for thirty days in counting the votes, and they report as correct less than half the Conservative parishes, but all or nearly all the Republican ones. By indefinitely withholding a sufficient number of returns of the Conservative parishes they have it in their power to give just a quorum for the Legislature with a Republican majority. This is a very exasperating prospect to the citizens, who are watching quietly but with deep interest. We trust they will be patient; the whole country is watching this business as well as they.

While exceptions may be taken to one or two of the statements and conclusions in the lecture of Gen. Banks on the future of the South, it will hardly be claimed by anybody that he puts too high an estimate on the importance of his subject. His history of reconstruction recalls almost forgotten facts, and his expression of the belief that what the South most needs just now is to be allowed to govern itself will probably receive general assent. We hope the General will not have reason to recall his eulogium upon Mr. Elliott of South Carolina, but reports from his own State ascribe that gentleman's resignation to very different motives from those imputed to him by his admirers in Massachusetts.

The case of Tilton against Beecher was checked vesterday by a stay of proceedings Judge McCue having granted an order requiring Mr. Tilton's counsel to show cause why they should not give a bill of particulars as to the offenses charged against Mr. Beecher. The argument on the bill of particulars is set down for Thursday, and the case itself for next Monday. While the counsel on both sides declare their anxiety for a prompt trial, the case thus drags characteristically. It is well understood that the contest at present is chiefly over the precedence of the suits. The case of Proctor against Moulton comes up today, and it is expected that the defense will make great efforts to postpone it.

If we are never to have an end of the nestilent schemes for getting the telegraph under Post-Office control, it is as well that they should all be fathered like that of yesterday. A carpet-bag Senator is a fit sponsor for such a scheme as that yesterday introduced for constructing a new line of telegraph between Washington and Boston, for the Post-Office employés to experiment upon in the interest of general postal telegraphy. One would suppose that the late report of the Postmaster-General would be enough to deter people from loading any more burdens upon the back of that hard-pressed Department. But there seems no likelihood of an end to this Postal Telegraph folly, at least until the Government has been wheedled into experiments, which are sure to injure the private interests involved in existing telegraph lines, and equally sure to injure the Government itself.

A FAIR FIELD AND NO FAVOR. It is too early to condemn the negro as a political failure. He has not had a fair chance. Petted and pampered by one political party and distrusted and abused by another, it is not strange that, like a child subjected to similar treatment, he should show signs of turning out badiy. Little of the legislation ostensibly framed for his protection has been really designed for his benefit, and that with a good object has too often been perverted to his injury. The object has been to keep him in a good humor with a particular political party, and to secure his vote for that party, rather than to qualify him for the duties of citizenship and to protect him in their free and intelligent exercise. In making the Constitution of Virginia, an extravagant homestead provision was framed so as to encourage him to idleness rather than foster habits of industry and thrift. In South Carolina and Louisiana small offices were multiplied inordinately with a view to rewarding plantation politicians. In Alabama thieving has been actually encouraged by laws throwing obstacles in the way of petty larceny. In nearly every Southern State the negro has been relieved from taxation. being required, and the lesson taught was that the white people ought to bear all the ex-While our local columns indicate some of penses of the Government, although debarred

were conceived or modified in the same spirit, while they were made palatable to the honest voters of the North by the plea that the freedom of the freedman was in danger. Even when a law was excellent in design and letter, the negro was often persuaded that it was enacted to place him above his white neighbors rather than on an equality with them, and the word passed from cabin to cabin, that do what he might, Congress and the President would secure him against the penalty of crime. The idea of the newlyenfranchised race was expressed by their common saying that "de bottom rail on top, now," and by their almost universal belief that every negro in the South was to have forty acres of land and a mule, by way of compensation for what he suffered in the days of

Slavery. The course of treatment to which we refer has had an effect so unfortunate that the minds of the warmest friends of the negro are filled not only with the gloomiest doubts as to his future, but with some suspicion that he ought not to have been clothed with the right of suffrage. We can point to hardly a single case in which the colored people have used the ballot for the best interests of their race or their country. The white men whom they have elected to office have been as a rule only those who have pandered to their worst tastes and prejudices; men deprayed, or ignorant, or both. The negroes who have been thus elevated are not less discreditable representatives of their constituencies. There are a few honorable exceptions; such men as ex-Senator Revels of Mississippi and Lieut.-Gov. Gleaves of South Carolina among the number; but all the exceptions may be counted on one's fingers. The ablest men of the colored race are to be found in educational institutions, editing newspapers, preaching the gospel, or in even the humbler walks of life. It is fair to presume that Fred Douglass would stand small chance of getting a South Carolina Senatorship if pitted against Congressman Elliott's sharp practice or the greenbacks of Senator Patterson. Louisiana more than any other State in the Union can boast colored men of respectability, wealth and culture; even before the war some of them mingled in society with the most aristocratic white men of their State; but the Louisiana negroes reject such material and confer their honors upon a Pinchback or an Antoine, who have a smattering of education indeed, and much shrewdness but scant hon-

What is the remedy? With sincere good wishes for the welfare of the colored man, we honestly believe that it may be found in the treatment of the colored citizen as other citizens are treated. Let him be taught that, having secured his freedom and his citizenship, he must no longer consider himself a ward of the nation. He should fight his own battles. the Government charging itself only with the duty of seeing that he has fair play. He should learn that his manhood, not his color, was considered by those who gave him freedom and suffrage; that patriotism, not party fealty, makes the good citizen; that honesty is the first qualification for office, and that the man who combines honesty with education is the man best fitted to be a ruler of the people. He must learn, too, that legislation can do little if any more than it has done for his advancement, socially or politically. The rest is with him. It is gratifying to perceive that these lessons have already found their way into the minds of a few representative men of the colored race, as is shown by the late elections in the South-notably in the Independent Republican movement in South Carolina and the defection from Kellogg in Louisiana. It will be well if the leaven speedily permeates the mass. Meantime, political parties cannot do better than keep their hands off the negro and give him a chance to work out his own salvation. He knows his rights, and the laws on the statute-books are ample for his protection. With a fair chance, and with no more time than he is entitled to claim after centuries of bondage and ignorance, we believe he will establish his right to retain the ballot, even if he is himself convinced that he got it prematurely. Twenty years hence it will be time enough to pronounce the experiment of universal suffrage an unmitigated failure.

HOLD ME IN!

Gen. Grant has at last got mad about the Civil Service Reform. He has given the country elegant sets of rules, and high-toned Commissioners, and endless opportunity for the use of fine phrases in campaign speeches; he has filled the Custom-houses with trepidation, and thrown candidates into cold sweats with hard questions about the principal lake-ports and the products of Santo Domingo; and still the country is not happy. Congressmen have been seen going about the Capitol with the Report of the Commission in their hands and a disrespectful wink in the corner of their left eye. Impertinent newspaper writers have poked their fingers at the Boston Customhouse and said vulgar things about Simmons. Various low persons have invaded the privacy of the President's family by making charges against the Collector of New-Orleans. Altogether there has been a painful exhibition of flippant skepticism, a want of reverence, a disposition, so to speak, to thrust the public tongue into the public cheek whenever the Civil Service Rules came up for discussion. "Generally," says the President, "the support "which this reform receives is from those "who give it their support only to find fault "when the rules are apparently departed "from. Removals from office without preferring charges against the parties removed are frequently cited as departures from the rules "adopted, and the retention of those against "whom charges are made by irresponsible "persons and without good grounds is also often condemned as a violation of them. "Under these circumstances, therefore," he continues, "I announce that if Congress "adjourns without positive legislation on the "subject of Civil Service Reform I will regard "such action as a disapproval of the system " and will abandon it."

It is not clear what sort of positive legislation the President desires. Perhaps a gag law, to restrain the indecent behavior of those who give the reform their support only to find fault when the rules are apparently departed from, would answer the purpose well enough for a beginning. It is evident that Gen. Grant cannot carry on his great reform with any heart if people are going to find fault. The beauty of the system has always been the facility with which the rules can be apparently departed from;" and of course if newspapers, and Senators, and Members of Congress, and all such "irresponsible per-'sous" are to be forever putting in their oar when the operation of the rules is "tempo-"rarily suspended," why then the play may as well stop at once. Or does the President

impulses? The appointing power does not reside in Congress, but in the Executive department. Congress did not appoint Simmons, or Casey, or Shepherd, and did not force the resignation of Mr. George William Curtls; and if "the rules are "departed from" nobody is responsible for the failure except the President himself. An Act of Congress cannot prescribe the method of appointment without infringing upon the constitutional functions of the Executive, and the only effect of embodying the Civil Service hules in a statute would be to stiffen up the President a little and help him to resist temptation,-though with all the help he might get from such a source we presume the rules would be "apparently departed from" just as much as ever. It was an excellent reform in theory; but its execution has been a leathsome humbug.

RESUMPTION AS PARTY STRATEGY. The danger of resumption is a bugbear which ought not to alarm sensible men much longer. It could not at the outset make general business much, if any, duller than it is now. It could not produce any great shrinkage in present general values. It could not further depress industry, or check manufactures, or interfere with the carrying trade.

What it might do would be to burst a lot of pernicious stock bubbles in Wall Street, and check a few swindling schemes that can only be floated in an ocean of irredeemable

To offset these, it would restore confidence, and lead capitalists to quit hoarding and invest their money. New-York and all the great money centers are to-day choked with accumulated capital which the owners are afraid to use. Place our finances on a solid specie basis and this money would flow out again in a thousand beneficent streams, reviving industry, encouraging new enterprises, and starting us upon the high road to renewed prosperity.

The first step might cost. The Republicans have the chance to take that step and leave their opponents to take the consequences. If they are not sagacious enough to improve the opportunity, they deserve to fall to pieces. A party with neither the courage to do what it knows to be right, nor the wisdom to use its chance for making its enemies carry out its policy at their own cost, has no right to live.

RELIEF FOR NEBRASKA. This Winter will severely tax the resources of charitable people. Every city and town has its own poor to provide for, and no one has any great surplus after the year of prostration which is just ending. But nothing will excuse us from doing what we can for the sufferers by cold and famine on our Western frontier. The distress in Nebraska is a matter too real and urgent to bear much delay. To carry the starving people of that State safely through the Winter, it is estimated that \$1,400 a day will be required, allowing only 15 cents per day to each person. Other cities of the West have responded liberally to the call of the frontier. Cleveland, Chicago, Dayton, and Cincinnati have sent large contributions of money, clothing, and food. We do not doubt that New-York will also do her duty in the

Gen. James S. Brisbin of the United States Army has been sent by the State Relief Committee of Nebraska to take charge of the offerings from the East. He is fully accredited by Gov. Furnas and Gen. Ord, and we can add our assurances that every contribution intrusted to him will be promptly forwarded and intelligently distributed. At present, contributions will be received at the Army Headquarters, No. 31 Houston-st. Food and clothing will be as gratefully accepted as money. We hope that the necessary funds and stores will be so promptly sent to Gen. Brisbin that the suffering pioneers of Nebraska may be soon relieved from the fear of starvation which now paralyzes their energies.

CUBA AND LOUISIANA.

The Island of Cuba is inhabited by a people whose love of liberty glows with all the warmth of the Southern sky; so is the State of Louisiana. Cuba is governed by a cruel race of adventurers who have no sympathy with her people and no interest in her prosperity save that of plunder; so is Louisiana. Cuba has been stolen poor and taxed bankrupt; so has Louisiana. Cuba is a rich mine that has been worked for centuries by Spanish cupidity and greed; Louisiana has been robbed by carpet-baggers until it is now one of the worst debt-ridden States in the Union. Against a Government imposed on them from without, a large part, at least, of the people of Cuba have been struggling for years in an almost hopeless contest; to a Government fraudulently set up and obstinately sustained by the President of the United States, the

people of Louisiana submitted when they saw

that their protests were ineffectual and found

that resistance would be folly.

For Cuba President Grant entertains sympathy which he evidently does not care to conceal, while the reference in his Message to the recent unwise but not unnatural uprising in Louisiana shows that he not only contemplates the sufferings of her people with indifference, but that he has no intention of reforming in any particular the policy of meddlesome oppression which has made his name odious, and destroyed the Republican party in every State but two in the whole South. Cuba is allied to us only as all members of the American family are related to one another; she is not in sympathy with our civilization, and shares none of our national characteristics. Louisiana is bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. President Grant condoles with the one and spurns the other. Robbed, oppressed, and maltreated Cuba receives a deal of pity, while robbed, oppressed, and maltreated Louisiana is dismissed with quiet contempt. This would be ludicrous if it were not so outrageous. But it is one of the

BUYING THE PRESENTS.

anything from them.

chief beauties of the wheel of fortune that it

keeps turning. There are elections, though

Our advertising columns this morning remind us of what Dr. Johnson said of Goldsmith's Natural History-they are "as "interesting as a fairy tale." A curious man might read them with interest; a political economist might find in them materials for a new chapter; the lover of books or of art might get from them the same pleasure which an epicure derives from bills of fare; and even the children might look with eager eyes and moist mouths at some of the announcements. Trade, this month, assumes its pleasantest aspects; for at no other time do the temptations of the seller and the impulses of the buyer alike take on the color of courtesy, affection, and love.

need the cynics and the morbid mental anatomists-Rochefoucauld and the rest of them-to inform us that this is a selfish world. That thoroughly French definition-"Grati-"tude, a lively sense of benefits to come"how we have rolled it, as a bitter-sweet morsel, under and over our tongues! It conveys a truth, though it was meant to convey a biting falsehood, and though, in certain moods, we take it at its worst interpretation. It is curious how fond we are of speaking ill of ourselves-in a sense, man has been the cunning architect of his own exceedingly bad reputation. He will have it that he does nothing disinterestedly. Yet it is his ideal of the generous which crops out in a hundred self disparagements which mean no more than the polite Spaniard's "It is yours," when you praise his horse or his house. The lover spends all his hoarded money in baying a jewel for his darling, dispatching it as "a "slight token of his affection," as if the coarly thing were no more than a kiss; and if she were of a zoological turn, and he sent her an elephant, it would be with the same modest depreciation. We shall think this gift-giving world altogether hard and seifish when nobody gives by stealth, and blushes and stammers to be found out. Those who he had better not think of giving. want a rigid rationale of liberal and generous deeds, and who will still be looking for mean motives lurking under a fresh and cheerful liberality, should be sentenced, for this misdemeanor of mistrust, to a solitary confinement beginning upon the First of December and ending upon the Second of January. To them the laughter of surprised and delighted childhood has no more music in it than the howl of the hyena. To them the toy-shop is à lunatic asylum, and the tree of Santa Claus a Bohun Upas. As they will have it that no month of all the twelve is free from the taint of barter and the vice of quid pro quo, let these moral hybrids be left to their dismal experiment of uniting the donor and the donee in the same dubious person! We have said that the Frenchman's maxim

conveys a truth. We are all so helpless here; we are all so utterly dependent one upon another; there is such a reticulation of the social relations; the debit and credit of life's ledger is so inexorable, that to find that we are loved, that others remember and care for us, that hearts still warm toward us, and that hands are still stretched out-with something in them-to greet us; to discover and experience all this naturally gives us a hopeful faith in the future. A lively sense of benefits to come, for sooth! And why not? Does our being begin and end upon Christmas? Because we have pretty things given us to-day are no pretty things to be given us to-morrow? That would be a misty outlook indeed for the children with such long reaches of life before them. If we must not expect the delightful and natural "more," well might we fear the "dona ferentes"-the gift bearers with their fatal offerings. It would be as if the heart which sends the token ceased to beat with the sending; as if kindness exhausted itself by one spasmodic act; as if we commuted with our manificent impulses; as if the prompting to be bountiful slept forever with its satisfaction. Because word or deed-and words are sometimes the best of deeds-has revived our confidence in our kind, weakened, it may be, by hard experience or by heavy hap, shall we shiver, after an hour's Summer, into the Winter of discontent? If Heaven loves the cheerful giver, does it love any the less the cheerful receiver? He was looks a gift horse in the mouth has been consigned to proverbial infamy; but he who morbidly fears that a gift is not to be repeated, examines the entire animal from his head to his tail, and finds him foundered and broken-winded and fit only for the knackers.

The truth is, there is altogether too much philosophy floating about in this world, and it is hardly more palatable for its mixture with for the City of Charleston, S. C., is now nearly a modisum of cheen marality. We are told completed at the Manor Foundary at Casia modicum of cheap morality. We are told that we must never estimate the value of our gifts, but must regard only the fact that something has been given to us. It is this doctrine which makes the December crop of pen-wipers and pin-cushions so enormous. Mr. Jones is expected to be as grateful for silk or worsted fiddle-faddles as it Araumta had sent him a triad, a tandem so to speak, of diamond studs, or the meerschaum pipe which his smoky soul desires. It is all nonsense to expect it of Jones. It isn't according to human nature. Eliminate the sumptuous, and a sorry time the shopkeepers, we fancy, would have of it just now. Imagine the Queen of Sheba driving up to the palace in a cab, and presenting King Solomon with a pair of fancy braces! Would his Majesty have been as grateful as he was for the six score talents (in gold), and the cinnamon, and the allspice, and the ducky diamonds? He gave her back her gifts, it is true-keeping probably just a little spice for the royal kitchen-and how could be have given her back a pair of braces or smoking cap, or slippers of worsted a world too wide for the royal lady's pretty feet? The charm of it all is to give and receive according to our condition. When we get up to our tender eyes in the soft sentimentalities, trifles in themselves acquire an artificial value. Those who are hoarding locks of hair, or faded flowers, a soiled and shapeless glove, a two-andsix-penny ring, have ideas of value unknown to Mr. Adam Smith and to all his followers or foes. But why should we think less, why not a great deal more, of the gifts of friendship, because they may be costly enough to suggest sacrifice and the self-abnegation of the giver? Because a toy is precious, is the title deed of a house-the consideration one dollar-any the less so? Let not those who receive such documents on Christmas morning There are a great many wise suggestions

which might be offered to those-their name is Legion-who are just new thinking of what they shall give, and vibrating terribly between the useful and the ornamental. But heart knoweth heart, and habit knoweth habit. A great deal of giving is commercial -honorably and pleasantly so-but commercial President Grant seems incapable of learning still. These affectionate transactions may be left to manage themselves. We venture to speak only for the dear children. What will Tom like ? Will this or that best please Betty or Aly ?-there is a hum of these interrogatories in the bazaars to-day, and will be for several to-morrows. Over every counter should be written in letters of gold-"Don't "try to humbug the little dears!" You may try, but you cannot do it. They are sharpthese small Joey B's. They know the toymarket as well as you do, and they recognize a cheap thing when they see it. They are the victims of careless or unskillful selection. The boy who has dreamed for twenty nights of a rocking-house, gets a book full of Scripture texts, containing one dingy wood engraving of Moses in the Bullrushes. The girl who has had a fortnight's Washington dispatches show that the Ways visions of the Federal Reconstruction laws ask for legislation to restrain his own violent | Why are we so fond of giving? We do not vision of a doll. receives a pocket handker-

chief with verbal directions for its use. It is too bad. It has a Herodian savor. It smacks a little of Mr. Squeers-there is a taste of brimstone and molasses in it. In buying for the children, remember that this is not fast but festival, and give the useless a fair chance. Don't think of your progeny as so many sucking Jeremy Benthams! Don't run entirely to savings-banks and flaunel petticoats. Buy to suit the taste or fancy of the little ones, and not to please your own. Regulate the fruitage of the Christmas tree by this rule, and don't fob off your own prudence or parsimony upon the respectable St.

Nicholas. Whoever will look into Webster's Dictionary will find gifts partially classified as follows; 1. Rewards; 2. Offerings or oblations; 3. Bribes! And they call this the Great Unabridged! The excellent man who built up the big volume was too busy with his roots and his new orthographies to indulge in sentiment. We modestly take issue with him. A true gift is something better than a reward, different from an oblation, and nobler than a bribe. A gift, do you see, is-but we leave the reader to find out what a gift is, with the assurance that unless he can do so

We are pleased to learn from the President's Message that "the policy adopted for the management of Indian affairs has been adhered to with most beneficial results." All the Peace Commissioners have resigned because the Government will not be faithful to its own pretenses, and Orvilla Grant has secured a monopoly of the trading business at five of the most lucrative frontier posts.

PERSONAL.

Senator Jones of Nevada bas had a town med after him in that State. Horatio Seymour, jr., has been appointed Engineer in charge of the castern division of the Rive

The late Rev. Dr. Silas Bailey bequeathed to Franklin College, at New-Athens, Onio, bis library, to be called after his name, and his estate valued at

Si Leopold M'Clintock recently visited several ports of England and Scotland, with a view to examining wholers and ships accustomed to Arctic voyages, in order to solect two vessels for the purposes of the English Polar Expedition. Prince Leopold has added his name to the

list of patrons of the recently formed Oxford branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Ant-mais, with the Duke of Marinorough, Lord Lautenans of the County, and the Bishop of Oxford. A movement has been started in Great Britain for the erection of a memorial to the late Mr

Adam Black, the publisher of the "Waverley Novels," and for many years associated with Baron Monered, then the Right Hon, James Monered, in the representa-tion of E indurgh in Parliament. Prince Bismarck has begun to give his usual

course of Parliamentary sources. It is noted that this year he has not issued invitations to any members of the Ultramontane, Socialist, and Polish parties, on the ground, as is stated in the new-papers, that whether he does or not they never accept. It is authoritatively stated that the reward of \$10,000, offered some years ago by Lady Franklin for the recovery of the official records of her husband's ex-

till holds, and that over and above she will b prepared to remunerate any one who may succeed in recovering them for any outlay to which his research Bishop Clark of Rhode Island attained the 20th year of his Bishopric on Sunday last. The Episcopalians of the State celebrated the occasion with un

usual demonstration, desiring to show the very high esteem in which they hold their spiritual leader. His zeafesteeming which they not their spiritual icader. His seat-ous efforts in behalf of his own communion have searly doubled its membership during his service, and the man-ly dignity of his life, and the neathry, misseniar tone of his preaching have made him friends invery denomina-tion. His industry is ubsurpassed, and it is doubtful if he has passed a half dozen Sundars during the 29 years just closed without preaching at least one sermon. Whittier recently wrote as follows, concerning his literary works; "I have not fell able to place a

their deficiencies. But I have given the public the best I had to give, and the measure of favor with which it has been received has been a constant surprise to me. This, at least, I can say truly, that I have been actuated or a biguer motive than literary success, and it has been my dealer that whatever influence my writing may exist sound or found on the side of morally, freedom, and Caristian

The statue of Stonewall Jackson, executed by the late Mr. Poley the well-known English scurptor, sea, near Loudon. The General is represented as standing with a drawn broadsword in the right hand. The hand rests on the sword-hit, and the point of the weapon is placed upon a picte of ruck at the site of the figure. He would a note main's short time, girl by a broad belt, and our considered one of the enest, and loves trowers with righting books. Induced to the work, says The Athenous, is in the face,

which tacks vivacity, and even poetro suggestivene LONDON, Dec. 8 .- Sir John Harslake has become totally blind. His affliction was caused by over-work, and there is hope that it may prove temporary.

Washington, Dec. 8 .- Justice Swayne of the United States Supreme Court, reacued his form year yesterday. He is therefore entitled under the law to retire from the bench on full pay. He intends to do so, but has not yet fixed the time.

POLITICAL NOIES.

Congressman J. D. Ward, who was defeated in the Ha Hinnes District, has informed his competitor, Charles H. Harrison, that he intends to contest his scat, on the ground of a traditalent count of the votes. Harrison says he isn't atraid.

The Virginia newspapers are not overpleased with Gov. Kemper's message. They handle but recommendation for a State currency very gingerly, and rebuke him roundly for inserting uncalled for abuse of his prodecessor, Gov. Walker.

Prof. Seelye, Congressman-cleet, is one of the speakers at the meeting soon to be held in Boston in favor of inserting a recognition of God into the Constatution. It's a harmless sort of amusement anyhow, but Prof. Seelye and the other excellent gentlemen engaged in the movement would be a good deal more profitably employed in instilling into our "leading statesmen" just a trace of a similar recognition.

This is dreadful! The inflationists of Obio have for a long time been trying to keep (iov. A lea silent on the currency question by swinging before his eyes the Democratic nomination for the Presidency is 1876 on a piatform of unlimited greenbacks. All through the campaign the Governor kept entirely silent on the subject, but in his message he gave a very strong squart toward honest money. Now comes a report that he is in favor of his naphew, Senator Aden G. Thurman, for the Presidential nomination, and this in spite of the fact that the inflationists have buried that gentleman politically any number of times. The soft money advecates have had no harder blow since Butler joined

Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina has a chance to earn a national reputation for uprightness and patriotism by devoting himself resolutely task of restoring honest government to the State he now presides over. His opponents in the canvass ask no more than an honest administration, and they have hastened to proffer him their most cordial support in case he is disposed to undertake it. A port in case he is disposed to undertake it. A committee from the Taxpayers' Union called upon him recently, expressed their entire approval of his message, and offered their earnest cooperation in his effects to carry out his promises. The interview is said to have been mutually satisfactory, and the friends of reform are a good deal encouraged by it. Evidently mistrustful of the President's

bility to give Congress a sufficient amount of good advice, the editor of The Cincinnati Commercial ad. dressed them in a formal message on Monday morning. From the column and a haif of philosophical wisdom the following solid chunk is taken : "Finally, gentlemen. whatever you do, let us entreat you to do as little mischief as possible. Be not anxious to swell the statute-book with as many hundred acts as you achieved at the last session of Congress. Cultivate that retrenchment which has become a public necessity. Keep down your appropriations largely within the lowest estimates of your year. Lop off att superfluities in the public service, and strike vigorously into deficiency bills, from whatever upon the property of the public service, and strike vigorously into deficiency bills, from whatever quarter. These are no times for being generous with the money which is not yours. Let the people see by your future actions as legislators that you have not deserved to be driven permanently from power; and you may two years hence have cause to congratulate yourselves upon the roturning confidence of the country."